

§ 132.0

19 CFR Ch. I (4–1–12 Edition)

132.17 Export certificate for sugar-containing products subject to tariff-rate quota.

132.18 License for certain worsted wool fabric subject to tariff-rate quota.

Subpart C—Mail Importation of Absolute Quota Merchandise

132.21 Regulations applicable.

132.22 When quota is filled.

132.23 Partial release procedure.

132.24 Entry.

132.25 Undeliverable shipment.

AUTHORITY: 19 U.S.C. 66, 1202 (General Note 3(i), Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS)), 1623, 1624.

Sections 132.15, 132.17, and 132.18 also issued under 19 U.S.C. 1202 (additional U.S. Note 3 to Chapter 2, HTSUS; additional U.S. Note 8 to Chapter 17, HTSUS; and subchapter II of Chapter 99, HTSUS, respectively), 1484, 1508.

SOURCE: T.D. 73–203, 38 FR 20230, July 30, 1973, unless otherwise noted.

§ 132.0 Scope.

This part sets forth rules and procedures applicable to quotas administered by Headquarters, U.S. Customs Service.

Subpart A—General Provisions

§ 132.1 Definitions.

When used in this part, the following terms shall have the meaning indicated:

(a) *Absolute (or quantitative) quotas.* “Absolute (or quantitative) quotas” are those which permit a limited number of units of specified merchandise to be entered or withdrawn for consumption during specified periods. Once the quantity permitted under the quota is filled, no further entries or withdrawals for consumption of merchandise subject to quota are permitted. Some absolute quotas limit the entry or withdrawal of merchandise from particular countries (geographic quotas) while others are global quotas and limit the entry or withdrawal of merchandise not by source but by total quantity.

(b) *Tariff-rate quotas.* “Tariff-rate quotas” permit a specified quantity of merchandise to be entered or withdrawn for consumption at a reduced duty rate during a specified period.

(c) [Reserved]

(d) *Presentation.* “Presentation” is the delivery in proper form to the appropriate Customs officer of:

(1) An entry summary for consumption, which shall serve as both the entry and the entry summary, with estimated duties attached (see § 141.0a(b)); or

(2) An entry summary for consumption, which shall serve as both the entry and the entry summary, without estimated duties attached, if the entry/entry summary information and a valid scheduled statement date (pursuant to § 24.25 of this chapter) have been successfully received by Customs via the Automated Broker Interface; or

(3) A withdrawal for consumption with estimated duties attached.

(e) *Quota-class merchandise.* “Quota-class merchandise” is any imported merchandise subject to limitations under an absolute or a tariff-rate quota.

(f) *Quota priority.* “Quota priority” is the precedence granted to one entry or withdrawal for consumption of quota-class merchandise over other entries or withdrawals of merchandise subject to the same quota.

(g) *Quota status.* “Quota status” is the standing which entitles quota-class merchandise to admission under an absolute quota, or to a reduced rate of duty under a tariff-rate quota, or to any other quota benefit.

[T.D. 73–203, 38 FR 20230, July 30, 1973, as amended by T.D. 79–221, 44 FR 46814, Aug. 9, 1979; T.D. 89–104, 54 FR 50498, Dec. 7, 1989]

§ 132.2 Enactment and administration of quotas.

(a) *Enactment.* Tariff-rate quotas and absolute quotas are established by Presidential proclamations, Executive orders, and legislative enactments. These documents are published in the Customs Bulletin.

(b) *Administration.* Quotas vary by the type of commodity involved, the country of exportation, the period or periods the quota is open and the type of quota. Quotas are divided into two categories: Quotas administered directly by Headquarters, U.S. Customs Service, and quotas administered by other agencies which are enforced by Headquarters, U.S. Customs Service, and which may require special procedures